(b) how many times all these dispensaries have been visited and inspected by Director of Central Government Health Scheme, Senior Officers of the Directorate General of Health Services and of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and what have been their findings;

(c) what is the source of supply of medicines to these dispensaries for use of the beneficiaries and what steps are being taken to ensure that all medicines are always available; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to improve their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are 84 Allopathic, 13 Ayurvedic, 13 Homoeopathic and 4 Unani Dispensaries/ Units functioning in Delhi and around

(b) During the last 6 months, 51 dispensaries have been visited and inspected by Director, CGHS, and 117 dispensaries by Additional Director (Headquarter) and Zonal Additional Directors. They have found that by and large the dispensaries are functioning satisfactorily.

(c) Most of the medicines are supplied to these dispensaries by the Medical Store Organisation. The medicines which are not supplied by Medical Store Organisation in the dispensaries are procurred from Local chemists and supplied to the beneficieries.

(d) Frequent inspections by the Senior Officials, upgradation of the Laboratory facilities rationalisation of the medicines procurement procedure and training courses for Medical Officers are being organised to improve the functioning of the dispensaries.

Application against the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration Delhi Administration

1751. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an application number 1520/92 against Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration Delhi Administration Delhi noticed for admission on 22nd March 1992 was decided to be admitted by the Central Administration Tribunal;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Respondent's advocate was absent on 22nd March, 1993 to put up the arguments for seeking dismissal of the case;

(c) if so, action proposed by the Government to move an application under Rule 16(2) or Rules 17 of the Cetral Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1987 to put up the arguments for seeking the dismissal of the case; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) According to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, since no relief has been allowed to the petitioners, there is no proposal to move an application under Rule 16(2) or Rules 17 of Central Administrative Tribunal Procedure Rules 1987.

दवाओं की खरीद हेतु मानदंड

1752. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने दवाओं की खरीद के संबंध में क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी खरीददारियों में उपर्युक्त मानदंड और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का अनुपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) (क) से (घ) मेडिकल स्टोर संगठन सरकारी संस्थाओं से प्राप्त मांगों के आधार पर खरीद करते है। गुणवत्ता आश्वासन अपेक्षाओं और सामान्य वित्तीय नियमों के उपबंधों को ध्यान में रखते हुए खरीद पंजीकृत विनिर्माताओं से की जाती है।

Adulteration in the Essential Commodity

1753. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adulteration of essential items is widespread in the country at present;

(b) if so, the total number of cases of adulteration detected and pending for decision during 1991 and 1992;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a review of the provision of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the States|UTs out of a total of 1,15,554 samples of food articles examined during the year 199.; 12,841 samples were found to be adulterated|misbranded. *Information* for 1992 has not been furnished by most of the State Governments|UTs. Upto December, 1991, 55,386 cases were pending in the Courts of Law.

(c) and (d) Provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 are reviewed by the Government from time to time.

Violation of Labelling Rules

1754. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi issues warning to traders for their 1st offence for violation of labelling rules under Rule 32 whereas prosecutes such traders for their first offence under any other provisions of PFA Act|Rules, 1954;

(b) if so, whether the sample of Gelatin lifted from Hotel Hyatt Regency, New Delhi was declared to be misbranded for violation of labelling provisions under Rule 32, by public Analyst whereas the said sample also does not conform to standards laid down under Appendix B and Rule 48(c) of PFA Act|Rules;

(c) if so, action proposed by the Government against Director (PFA) for suppressing the information from Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The samples of Gelatin lifted from Hotel Hyatt Regency was declared to be misbranded under Rule 32 of the PFA Rules, 1955 by the Public Analyst, Delhi. On subsequent investigation, violation of Rule 48(c) has also been observed.